# THE Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9350. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1781.


## THEATRE ROYAL.

*Benefit of Mr WILKINSON.*

Positively the LAST Night of Mr WILKINSON's Season.

On SATURDAY Evening, August 4. a Comic Opera, called,

### THE DUENNA;

OR,

### THE DOUBLE ELOPEMENT.

(Written by Mr SHERIDAN.)

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| Don Jerome, | Mr WILKINSON. |
| Don Antonio, | Mr TYLER. |
| Don Ferdinand, | Mr INCHBALD. |
| Starved Friar, | Mr CHARTERIS. |
| Don Isaac, | Mr BAILEY. |
| The Duenna, | Mrs CHARTERIS. |
| Louisa, | Mrs CHALMERS. |

The Characters of Don Carlos (for the first time) and Clara, By Mrs SILVERTHORNE.

Part of the first Act will be thrown into the second, in order to give Mrs SILVERTHORNE the opportunity of changing her dress to the Character of Don Carlos.

To which will be added, Mr Sheridan's Farce, called,

### THE CRITIC;

OR,

### A TRAGEDY REHEARS'D.

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| Puff, (the Author) | Mr KEMBLE; |
| Sir Fretful Plagiary, | Mr CHALMERS; |
| Beef-Eater, (in disguise) | Mr BAILEY, |
| Don Whiskerandos, | Mr SUETT, |
| Tilburina, (the Heroine) | Mrs SMITH. |

In Act I. SINGING, by Mr TYLER, Mrs SILVERTHORNE, and Mrs CHALMERS.

The doors to be opened a quarter before Six; and to begin a quarter before seven o'clock.

Tickets to be had of Mr WILKINSON, at Mr Stevenson's, Shakespeare-square; and places for the Boxes taken of Mr SWALLWELL, at the Office of the Theatre, every day from ten till three o'clock.

N. B. Mr WILKINSON thinks it a duty highly incumbent on him, and respectfully due to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, to return his sincere thanks, for the honour of their patronage during this short season at Edinburgh; also for the candour and kindness to his and the Company's endeavours to contribute to the entertainment of so respectable and polite an Audience, for which they all esteem themselves favoured.—Mr W. in *every* respect thinks himself much obliged, and will ever retain a grateful remembrance of the present, as well as former obligations.

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MR ADDISON begs leave to inform the Public, that he was not a little surprised to meet with an advertisement in the news-papers of Monday 30th July, in which Mess. Tenducci and Salomon declare, That they never were properly applied to for their assistance at a Concert intended for the benefit of Mrs Thomson and family, and where he is introduced by name, without any apparent reason. On this account, he thinks it his duty, in order to undeceive the Public, humbly to lay before them the following facts:

That, upon Mr Thomson's death, Mrs Thomson being left with a *small family*, some friends proposed that a Concert should be made for her benefit; in consequence of which, Mrs Thomson begged of Mr Addison to request the favour of Mess. Tenducci and Salomon to perform at the said Concert. Mr Addison accordingly spoke to both these gentlemen, who cheerfully agreed to give the poor widow their assistance, provided the Concert, which was at first intended to have been the week before the races, should be put off to the week after them, which was done accordingly. Mr Addison readily acknowledges, he was paid for his performance at the benefits of Mess. Tenducci and Salomon; but he cannot see what connection this has with the present subject, as he was asking no favour for himself, but intreating their assistance for the widow and small family of a brother of the same profession with themselves. He therefore thinks this reflection in their advertisement rather unkind, and should be very sorry if this conduct of two foreigners should put a stop to the benevolence and charity of the Public towards a poor widow and her small family of our own country.

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MR JOHN RAE, Surgeon and Dentist, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, begs leave to inform the Public, and his Friends in particular, That, after having bestowed, both here and in London, his most assiduous endeavours to render himself master of the proper Treatment and operations necessary for the TEETH and GUMS, and the diseases thence arising, from the earliest infancy through all the stages of Dentition, he now proposes to practise this art in all its different branches. Mr Rae flatters himself, that the advantages of a regular Chirurgical education, joined to the extensive practice he has had in Edinburgh under his Father, and in London under his Brother and others, in that part of it which more immediately relates to the TEETH, their preservation, supplying defect of, &c. will recommend him to the patronage of the Public.

Ladies and Gentlemen will be waited on at their lodgings on the shortest notice, and families attended, if desired, by the year.

N. B. Mr Rae continues to give an hour's attendance in the morning, at his house, Castle Hill, to the poor, gratis.

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## LOST,

On Tuesday last, betwixt Edinburgh and Tranent,

A SILVER WATCH, with three seals, No. 241; maker's name "William Veitch, Haddington."

The seals are as follow: One of them with a Carngorum-stone, with an A and S engraved, sunk, and flourished; the other with the figure of Hope, leaning upon an anchor; both same stone, only one of them gold and the other pinchbeck;—the third a gold one, and a compound stone, with a head.

Whoever will return the same to the Publisher of this Paper, or to Mr Veitch at Haddington, will be handsomely rewarded.

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*From the London Papers, July 27.*

*Cadiz, June 21.* The St Pierre and Le St Jean are sailed out to protect the fleet from Buenos Ayres, which is just coming in. Likewise the convoy for Marseilles hoisted sail the same day. Le St Damase, a ship of the line, at this port, will accompany them to Malaga, on account of the danger in going through the Straits, as it is known there are several of the enemy's ships stationed off Europa Point. We expect here M. de Crillon, and M. Bux, a Swiss officer, his second in command. The orders received, to keep in readiness seven ships of the line, announces that they are destined to convoy some troops, which are to be embarked the instant they arrive, every thing being prepared for their reception.

*Leghorn, July 6.* Two French frigates arrived here yesterday. They came from Corsica, and one of them is said to have on board a person of rank, who is to be conveyed to France.

*Amsterdam, July 21.* A fleet of merchant ships, destined for the Baltic, sailed yesterday from the Texel, under convoy of a squadron of men of war.

*Antwerp, July 12.* The 11th instant, the Imperial courier, who passed this way, on his journey to the Hague, repassed this city, on his return to Brussels. The report is revived, that several Cabinets are seriously employed in re-establishing peace among the belligerent powers.

*Paris, July 12.* We are at present uneasy with regard to the health of Monsieur the King's brother. A retention of urine, and an inflammation in his bowels, have caused some fears for several days. He has been let blood three times, and to-day seems tolerably easy; therefore, we hope his illness will not be attended with any fatal consequences.

Letters from Madrid of the 29th ult. mention, that the Duc de Crillon, Lieutenant-General in the service of Spain, will embark at Cadiz early in this month. He is to take with him a body of forces, consisting of eleven regiments. We know not for certain the object of this expedition, but it is the general opinion at Madrid that it is intended against Minorca.

*Brussels, July 23.* The Emperor arrived here yesterday at eleven in the forenoon, after having visited Holland, Guelderland, Limbourg, &c. In the evening his Imperial Majesty, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses, honoured the Theatre with his presence.

*Amsterdam, July 19.* The Directors of the East India Company received the agreeable news, the day before yesterday, of the arrival of three of their ships, namely, the Triton, the Oud Harlem, and le 't Loo, at Huxholm, from Batavia and Bengal, with rich cargoes.

*Hague, July 22.* We are informed, that the states of Holland and West-Friesland have accepted the mediation of the Empress of Russia, and that their noble and great Mightinesses notified it on Friday last to the Assembly of the States-General.

## LONDON.

*Extract of a letter from Petersburgh, July 23.*

"The plan of a General Academy for the empire of Russia is now published, which, if carried into execution, will add fresh lustre to the reign of the great Catharine, and be productive of new advantages to her subjects. Two hundred and forty thousand rubles are destined annually for that establishment, and none but natives of Russia can be elected members of that Academy; they must have spent seven years in foreign parts, and on their return are to undergo a very rigid examination. The labours of this new Academy are to be:

I. Agriculture, for which there will be six Professors in the empire, and six travelling in foreign parts, to acquire a knowledge of every thing new, concerning an object so interesting.

II. Manufactures, for which four Professors are to be nominated, who shall reside in the capital, and three are to travel abroad with the same view as those of Agriculture.

III. Commerce, for which there will be six Professors in the empire, and six who shall travel in foreign parts.

IV. Geography, for which will be chosen four Professors, 36 Surveyors, and 136 Assistant-Surveyors; the latter are to furnish a complete accurate Atlas of the whole empire.

V. Natural History, for which 20 Professors will be chosen; and,

VI. The Fine Arts, for which 40 will be appointed."

*Extract of a letter from Exeter, July 23.*

"The Emperor of Germany is just arrived in this city, under his travelling title of Count Falkenstein. He landed yesterday morning at Torbay, amidst the acclamations of all the crews of a large fleet at anchor there; lay last night at Powderham; has just been waited on by the Mayor and Corporation, and is proceeding to Sir Thomas Ackland's, on his way to Bath, where he intends to be on Wednesday evening. He is remarkably free and affable, and answered the Mayor's address to him in tolerable English. General Zindorf and Count Brelaw, with a few domestics, compose his whole suite."

*Extract of a letter from Dublin, July 17.*

"The ground destined for the site of the new Custom-house is to the eastward of the dry-dock, and is not above four acres, for which the Commissioners of the Revenue have agreed to pay a rent of 500 l. per annum.

"A few days ago, a tradesman complained to the Lord Mayor of this city, that a Captain who is raising a company here, had suborned away an apprentice of his, and that he refused to hear any application for his release; his Lordship accordingly gave the man a summons for the Captain, which, as soon as it was delivered him, he tore, uttering at the same time the most contemptuous expressions of disrespect for his Lordship; a moment's reflection, however, gave the Captain some apprehensions for the consequence, which he endeavoured to prevent, by adding a desparate outrage to his first fault; he drew his sword, and made the terrified tradesman solemnly promise never to reveal the circumstances of what happened; but intelligence thereof having reached the Lord Mayor, he has not only taken such steps as the law directs on such an occasion, but made a full representation thereof to the Secretary at War. While these matters were transacting several applications were made to his Lordship, to accept of an apology from the officer, and drop the affair; but this magistrate, with a steadiness that does him much honour, declared, that was the offence only of a private nature against himself, he would readily forgive it, but where the magistracy was insulted, and the laws of the land infringed, he would not forego his duty for any consideration."

On Wednesday last, the West India merchants presented two petitions, one to Lord George Germaine, and the other to Lord North, praying that a reinforcement of ships might be sent to the West Indies immediately, in order to protect the few remaining isles which are at present in our possession; they likewise purpose presenting another petition to Lord Sandwich as soon he returns from his excursion. Had orders been given to Admiral Darby for him to have detached part of his fleet, immediately after the relief of Gibraltar, as a reinforcement to Rodney, there would not have been any occasion for this application.

In Paris there is a report of the return of four ships of M. Guichen's squadron to Brest, said to be the Invincible of 112 guns, with the loss of her foremast and bowsprit; the Tonante, of 74 guns, the Guerrier, of 74 guns, and the Alexander of 64, all in much distress.

Letters from Genoa mention, that an insurrection of the native Corsicans had lately happened, in which many of the French troops were killed before it was suppressed.

Letters received yesterday from France make no mention either of the return of Guichen's fleet, or De Grasse having taken the island of Tobago; but say, that it is strenuously thought that Admiral Rodney has had an action with De Grasse; that the conflict was very obstinate, but by some accidents (which they do not mention) four or six ships of the line were obliged to strike to the English Admiral. This information came to France by a Swede from St Christopher's, and put into Nantz.

The Stadtholder has granted letters of marque to the following ships, which will soon sail from the Texel:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Harmonie, | 24 guns, | 8 pounders, | 80 men |
| The Nieuwe Hoop, | | ditto, | ditto |
| The Unie, | | ditto, | ditto |
| The Hugo and Jan, | | ditto, | ditto |
| The Vriendschap, | | ditto, | ditto |
| The Gylberta Petronella, | 34 | six-pounders, | 60 men |
| The Batavier, | 20 | ditto, | ditto |
| The Phœnix, | | ditto, | ditto |
| The Willem and Christian, | | ditto, | ditto |
| The Zeelust, | | ditto, | ditto |
| The Harmonia, | 16 | six-pounders, | ditto |
| The Liefde, | | ditto, | ditto |
| The Vrowe Sara and Maria, | | ditto, | ditto |
| The Catherine Sophia | | ditto, | ditto |

It must give great satisfaction to every well-wisher to his country, to find, that his Majesty has adverted so strongly in his speech to the affairs of India: This is understood to have been at the suggestion of his resolute and upright Chancellor. The plan which is at present thought of, a correspondent says, is to send a commission, by authority of Parliament, very early in the next session; to inspect and regulate the military and political affairs of each Presidency, and report their proceedings to Parliament. They are also to be invested with plenipotentiary powers, to negociate, in the name of Great Britain, with all the Princes in the East, and to endeavour to conciliate their good will, which has been lost by the late mismanagement of the Government of Madras: The gentlemen talked of are, Lord Lewisham, whose high rank will give dignity to the commission, and whose laborious services on both the Committees which have been appointed, will contribute to give efficacy to it: Mr M'Donald, who is understood to have drawn the reports, and to have given extraordinary attention to this subject in the Committee, and to be very much master of the business: Mr Andrew Stewart, whose abilities and integrity are well known: Commodore Johnstone, who has for many years been struggling against the mismanagement of the Company's affairs; and one of the Company's servants, to be nominated by the gentlemen above mentioned in the particular settlement where they happen to be. The terms proposed are, that a considerable sum shall be secured to the Commissioners for abandoning their prospects at home, and their necessary expences to be borne, while they remain in India for three years. The Commissioners are likewise to enquire into the conduct of individuals, and to report the evidence to Parliament, as a ground of future proceedings.

## INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD's, *July 27.*

Portsmouth, 25. Arrived the Astrea, a new frigate of 32 guns, launched yesterday at Cowes. Yesterday arrived the Boulogne cutter, of 16 guns, 20 swivels, and 75 men, from Havre de Grace, taken after a long chace from the Back of the Isle of Wight, by the Prudente frigate. This cutter some time back belonged to our navy, was called the Jackall, and taken out of the Downs by 18 of her own people, who confined the rest of the crew, and carried her to Calais, where they sold her for 3000 l. She has ever since cruized as a privateer. We do not hear of any of the former crew being in her.

The St James, Hathorn, from Jamaica to London, is so leaky that she must discharge her cargo at Leith.

The Thames, Grindley, and Argo, Nicoll, from the Frith of Forth to the Baltic, were taken by a Dunkirk privateer, of 14 guns and 60 men.

The Rainbow, ———, from Dungarvon, with butter and wheat for Portsmouth, is arrived there, after being taken by a Dunkirk privateer, and ransomed for 550 guineas.

The Exchange, Bloom, from Wells to Embden, taken the 6th inst. in Embden river, by a Dutch skoot, is claimed by the Magistrates of Embden, on account of her being taken in his Prussian Majesty's territories.

The Rose, Wallis, has taken a smuggling cutter of 10 guns, laden with about five or six tons of tea, 150 casks of liquor, and some bales of muslins.

The Catharine, Forans, from Waterford, is arrived in the river, after being ransomed for 1800 l.

Plymouth, 22. Passed by the fleet under command of Admiral Darby, and have been joined from hence by the Conqueror, Medway, and Marlborough men of war.

Portsmouth, 26. Yesterday passed by for the Downs about 30 sail of vessels, under convoy of the Rainbow, Confederacy, and Thames men of war from New York; several other merchantmen came with the above, but proceeded to Ireland with the Halifax sloop. The Bellona is gone out of harbour to Spithead. The Astrea frigate is come into harbour to be coppered.

The Jenny, Walker, arrived at Liverpool from a cruize, on the 16th ult. in lat. 59. 30. long. 13. spoke the Old England privateer of Liverpool, Captain Rimmer, all well.

Weymouth, 23. Last night, arrived in Portland Road, and remain, the Leander of 50 guns, Aligator of 16, and Zephir of 14, with the transports, &c. for Africa.

Extract of a letter from Hull, 21st July. Arrived a cutter from cruizing off the Texel; the Captain saw 16 sail of the line at anchor there on Wednesday, and only 2 on Thursday morning; he supposes the other 14 must have gone to the southward; had they sailed northward, he must have seen them.

### PRICE OF STOCKS, JULY 28.

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| Bank Stock, — | Ditto New Ann. shut. |
| 4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 73 [illegible] | Ditto 1751, — |
| 3½ per cent. 1758, — | India Stock, 134. |
| 3 per cent. con. 57⅛ a ¼. | 3 per cent. Ann. — |
| 3 per cent. red. con. 58 a ⅝. | India Bonds, 9 a 10 s. prem. |
| 3 per cent. 1726, shut. | Exch. Bills, — |
| Long Ann. 17 1-16th. | Navy Bills, 11½ disc. |
| — Ann. 1778, — | 3 per cent. Scrip. — |
| Ditto 1778, [illegible] | 4 per cent. Scrip. — |
| South Sea Stock, shut. | Omnium, 8½ prem. |
| 3 per cent. Old Ann. | Lot. Tic. 13 l. 14 s. |

## *From* LONDON GAZETTE, *July* 28.

*Erratum.* In the Gazette of Saturday July 14. in the Commissions for the Army in Ireland, 11th foot, for *John* Skerrett, read *Peter* Skerrett.

*From the London Papers, July* 28.

*Nantz, July* 12. On the ninth of this month, an American ship from Edington, in North Carolina, arrived in this port, after a passage of 32 days. She brings advice, that the Americans are in possession of Camden, which was evacuated by Lord Rawdon, who in his attempt to cut a retreat to Charlestown, was cut off by General Sumpter, and forced to change his route, by crossing Georgia, in order to march, as is believed, to Savannah. Colonel White, with an advanced corps of General Green's army, was within a few miles of Charlestown, where he has already taken a magazine of provisions. General Green was advancing toward Charlestown; and the inhabitants of Carolina, since Lord Rawdon's retreat, shewed the greatest ardour against the English. General Green had published a proclamation, inviting all who had joined the English to return to their duty, under promise of pardon, on condition of serving in the Continental army, during the remainder of the war; and under pain, in case of refusal, of being considered hereafter as English, without a possibility of ever receiving their pardon. In consequence of this proclamation, about 3000 have joined the American army.

Lord Cornwallis, with the remains of his army, availing himself of Greene's absence, has joined Arnold, at Petersburgh, where they formed between them 4000 men. General Wayne and the Marquis De la Fayette were in the neighbourhood with 7000, who were to be re-inforced with a part of the French army, which was already arrived at that part of the river Elk, where the junction was to be made.—*Amsterdam Gazette.*

*Amsterdam, July* 25. Captain Brown, Commander of a privateer from Boston, is arrived in the Texel, with several papers and letters from America, the oldest of which are of the 7th of June. All these agree, that Lord Cornwallis arrived at Wilmington with only 1500 men, and that he had abandoned to the Americans a considerable number of sick, wounded, deserters, and soldiers worn out with fatigue.

### L O N D O N

Government are in momentary expectation of some very interesting intelligence from the North Seas, in which quarter a victory would prove of the most singular consequence to this country. The Dutch have five East-Indiamen lying in Cadiz harbour, which they have sent their northern squadron to protect, and which it is Admiral Parker's object if possible to intercept.—These East-Indiamen are the most valuable that perhaps ever sailed to Europe, as they contain the greatest part of the wealth that was intended to have beee transmitted in the whole Dutch East-India trade. They were fearful of capture, however, if the whole were sent, and these five, which contain the riches of the remainder, are the only ships intended to sail from that quarter this season. If they should happen to fall into our hands they will prove an immense source of wealth to this country, and an insurmountable misfortune to the Hollanders.

News of the following important events are expected daily, from Commodore Johnston in the East, Rodney in the West, Cornwallis in Virginia, Arbuthnot on the coast of America, our grand fleet in the Atlantic, and Admiral Parker in the north, with the Dutch; and the affairs of Madras and Tobago remain to be cleared from the mysteries in which they are enveloped.

They write from Boston, in letters of the 7th of July, that they expected there every moment six ships of the line, with 6000 troops on board, under the command of M. De la Touche Treville, who had been detached by M. de Grasse, to the assistance of the United States. In consequence of this, signals for the fleet had been hoisted there the day before, and the French were already in sight when these letters came away.

The same advices add, that the Continental frigate the Alliance, Captain Barre, from l'Orient, was arrived there after a cruize of seventy days, in which he took two vessels from Jamaica, two brigs armed for a cruize, and two sloops of war, of fifteen guns each. Captain Pritchard, who commanded the last, was killed in the engagement, and 30 of his people wounded. On board the prizes were 400 prisoners, whom Captain Barre had sent off in one of the brigs for Newfoundland, to exchange them for the like number of American prisoners.

Five thousand two hundred men have been already embarked for the East-Indies this year, viz. 3,200 with Commodore Johnstone, and 2000 in the fleet which sailed last month; 3000 more are intended to be sent out in the next fleet. When all these arrive our land force in India will be very respectable.

Hyder Ali's naval force having been destroyed at Mungalore, which is his principal sea-port, by an unexpected visit from Sir Edward Hughes in December last, he is far from being by sea that formidable enemy he appeared last war, when he had a fleet to second the motions of his army.

The progress of Lord Cornwallis in Virginia has been rapid and advantageous; he is well supplied with provision; he has got a very numerous cavalry, which he purchased from the inhabitants, who have laid out part in purchasing merchandize from New-York, and delighted with the sight of English guineas instead of paper dollars, have commenced a new traffic by supplying the British troops in great plenty.

La Fayette, without cavalry, was but 27 miles distant from Lord Cornwallis when the last dispatches came away, and probably his Lordship has availed himself of his numerous cavalry to strike a blow of importance.

A gentleman of distinction in Paris, in a letter to another at the Hague, dated July 18, says, "I have received private accounts that our friend Fayette is taken prisoner by Cornwallis, that his army is dispersed, and that the American Generals are making the best terms for themselves they can, and will surrender also to the British officer."

A private letter from a gentleman at Brest has the following paragraph: "The annals of France cannot produce a period when seamen for the royal navy, and stores for the dock-yards, were so scarce as at present."

There are fresh advices in town from France, of the havock made in a few days amongst the troops at Martinique by a malignant putrid fever and violent flux, which carried off there, and at Gaudaloupe, upwards of 500 men.

By a private account received at Nantz, from the West-Indies, we have information of the loss of the Cæsar, of 74 guns, lately commanded by Monf. l'Espinouse, between Martinique and Guadaloupe, by having sprung so many leaks that they could not keep her above water. The crew were all saved. She got her wounds in the late action with Admiral Hood.

A letter from a merchant at Madrid says, that Don Galvez has given over any further attempts against Pensacola, and returned to the Havannah.

Yesterday at noon, an express arrived at St James's from the Court of Brussels.

The hop-picking this season commences very early; there is said to be a prospect of very large crops of the best sort.

Advice has been received at the India-house, over land, of the safe arrival of Lord Macartney at Madras.

### EXECUTION OF DE LA MOTTE.

ALL application for a respite of his sentence having proved ineffectual, Mr DE LA MOTTE was yesterday morning, about six o'clock, by an order from Lord Hillsborough, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, delivered into the custody of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, who conveyed him from the Tower to Newgate, from whence, about a quarter after nine, he was conveyed to Tyburn on a hurdle.

A few minutes before eleven, he arrived at Tyburn, where the crowd was so prodigiously great, it was with great difficulty he could be got to the cart, into which he walked with the utmost ease and composure. On his entering it, he bowed to the people, and immediately went to the further end, kneeled down, and said a short prayer. He afterwards got up, and, bowing to the Sheriffs, thanked them for the great tenderness and civility they had shewed him. He then took off his stock, which he gave to the executioner, who also asked him for leave to take his shirt after executing the sentence, which the unhappy prisoner, with great affability, gave his consent to. Having told the executioner to perform his office, he lifted up his hands three times, dropping, at the third time, his white handkerchief, as had been agreed upon, when the cart drew from under him, and he was immediately launched into eternity, amidst the pity of the multitude, who, while they abhorred the traitor, could not but feel every emotion of compassion for the man.

During his going to the place of execution, as well as the time he was at it, his behaviour was one continued display of the most heroic fortitude, unmixed with the smallest tincture of pride or assurance. In his way to the fatal spot, his eyes were constantly fixed to his book, unmoved by the immense crowd of spectators that lined the way; and, at the place of execution, every moment seemed an age to him, till the sentence he was to suffer had been executed upon him.

After hanging near an hour, his head was cut off; the executioner then proceeded to perform the remaining part of his sentence, opened his breast, and carried some very small part of the entrails to the fire; he then slightly slashed his arms and legs, after which the body was put into a handsome black coffin lined with satin, and conveyed under the direction of his friends for interment, who had him interred in the evening in the church-yard of Saint Pancrass.

The manner of conducting M. de la Motte from the Tower to Newgate, was very private, only two hackney coaches being employed for the Sheriff and his officers; but the concourse of people who assembled to see him from the windows, and in the streets, from Newgate to Tyburn, was amazing, and most of them were disappointed, for M. de la Motte having his hat flapped, his face could not be seen but by those who were very near the sledge, as it passed along.

The hatchet and knife were new, having been made for the occasion.

The account of the life of the above unfortunate person, published in several of the London papers, is by no means to be depended upon, it having been obtruded upon them by Lutterloh, the evidence against him, merely to endeavour to wipe off, if possible, some of the odium affixed to the part he had taken in his condemnation.

No application whatever was received in behalf of Mr de la Motte from the Court of France, though his friends certainly expected that one would arrive on Sunday evening last.

The multitude of people who were collected yesterday at Tyburn to see the execution of La Motte were much greater than on any former similar occasion, since the beheading of Lord Lovat on Tower-hill.

A petition in favour of La Motte was delivered into his Majesty's hands yesterday, as he alighted from his carriage at St James's, which was about 12 o'clock, at the very period that the criminal had already paid the fatal debt.

Monsieur de la Motte has at last finished his career, and it is incredible the injury he has done to this country in the course of two years. No spy was ever more active, and the intelligence he received and communicated, so seasonably for the enemy, makes us reflect with horror and amazement on the monster, holding an office under Government, that can be seduced to betray his country. The night that Commodore Johnstone's destination was settled, De la Motte sent the information to France. It could not so speedily be obtained from the low departments of office, and the sum must have been considerable to bribe in the higher; we would fain therefore hope that the guilt may be traced, and the guilty brought to condign punishment.

It is an actual fact, and perhaps is one of the most extraordinary instances of a total disregard of death, particularly an ignominious one, that ever was recorded, that Monf. de la Motte, on Thursday evening, before his execution, sat till past twelve o'clock playing at draughts with the warder that attended him in the Tower. He then went to bed, and slept so sound, that when the priest arrived at three o'clock in the morning, he was found snoring violently. He immediately arose, on being awaked by the confessor, and prayed with great calmness, fervour, and resignation, till half past five, at which time the Sheriffs arrived, and conducted him to Newgate.

Before Mr de la Motte was turned off yesterday, he said, he had wrote to his friends in France, acquainting them with the politeness and humanity he had experienced from the Sheriffs, and those who were about him, and which had very much alleviated the awful fate he was about to suffer.

The number of foreigners which have decamped since the conviction of the unfortunate la Motte, is a strong and convincing proof that there is an absolute necessity to keep a strict watch on the conduct of our French residents. Those fugitives, no doubt, were all concerned in various plots against the state, either as spies, or incendiaries.

Our last letters from Paris advise, that three Englishmen of fashionable appearances were at that time confined in the Chatelet, on a charge of conveying traitorous information to the British government.

—During the three last years of Mr Pitt's administration, the late Dr Kendrick resided at the Hague as generalissimo of all the English spies, and had a stipend of 3000 l. *per annum*, for directing their different manœuvres in France!

On Thursday evening Mess. *Gouverneur* and *Curson*, partners and late merchants in the island of St Eustatius, were brought in custody of two of his Majesty's messengers from on board the Vengeance man of war at Spithead, to the Earl of Hillsborough's office in Cleveland-row, where, after undergoing an examination, they were ordered into the custody of Mr Mann, the messenger; and last night at ten o'clock they were brought to the American department at Whitehall, where their conduct underwent a more severe and regular enquiry before the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, Mess. Chamberlayne and White, Solicitors, and Mr Sampson Wright, the presiding magistrate at Bow-street. This examination lasted a considerable time, and several papers were produced and read; after which Mr *Gouverneur* was committed to New Prison, charged with high treason, in carrying on a correspondence with the American agent, *Adams*, at Amsterdam, and with furnishing the colonists with ammunition, and every other species of military stores for the support of the war. He was conducted to the place of his confinement by two of the messengers, under a warrant signed by Mr Wright; but his colleague, Mr Curson, being very much indisposed, was indulged with the liberty of remaining in the custody of Mr Mann, the messenger. They are both young men, about 30 years of age, Curson tall and slender, Gouverneur about five feet eight inches, and stout made. They were dressed plainly, but had the entire appearance of gentlemen, in light brown clothes and white hats. The house, of which they were the heads, was deemed the first in the island of St Eustatius, and the firm of the partnership is estimated at not less a sum than three hundred thousand pounds.

### ANECDOTE *of the Gallant Capt.* SMITH.

This gentleman is a native of the city of Bristol, and not foster-brother to his present Majesty, as has been falsely represented: In the early part of his life, his friends procured him a midshipman's birth in the navy, where, after a stipulated time in that station, he passed his examination for lieutenant; but being disappointed of that situation, he determined to make the stage the principal object of his future life. Dublin was the place wherein he made his first essay; from thence he came to London, and, about five years since, made his appearance at the theatre in the Haymarket, in the character of Hotspur; and it may be remembered, that in a Theatrical contest on that stage about the same time, Mr. Dibble Davis received a dangerous wound in the nose, (by means of a foil) from his antagonist Mr Smith, but which had the good effect of throwing a horrible expression into that performer's countenance, and has enabled him, ever since, to fill several characters in the tragic line with some eclat. From London Mr Smith went to the theatre at Edinburgh, where he was taken particular notice of, by Capt. Ralph Dundas, who remembered him when a midshipman, and who requested to know why he quitted that service, Being answered, *want of interest* in the *navy department*. Captain Dundas left him; but, to the great astonishment of our hero, in a short time afterwards (May 1778) he received a warrant, appointing him lieutenant to one of his Majesty's ships, which afterwards sailed in the fleet commanded by Admiral Keppel, in which station he distinguished himself so much to the satisfaction of his commander, that he was sent home prize captain of a ship taken by that in which he was on board. This circumstance recommended him most strongly to the notice of Sir George Brydges Rodney, with whom he sailed to the West Indies, where, on every occasion that offered, our hero signalized himself; and being next in command when Captain Knott, of his Majesty's ship the Centaur, nobly fell by a shot from one of the three ships of the line which bore down upon him, in the late engagement between the French fleet and that commanded by Sir Samuel Hood, he most resolutely defended her, till, by the Admiral's command, she was ordered to make the nearest port, where, as soon as gallant Rodney was made acquainted with the particulars, he appointed Lieut. Smith to the command of the Centaur, in which ship he safely arrived with the last fleet from the West Indies.

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## E D I N B U R G H.

*Extract of a letter from London, July* 28.

"Private letters from Paris advise, that the Count de Guichen had taken great umbrage at the treatment he had received from the marine minister, and that he had, in consequence thereof, requested permission to resign his command, having been disappointed of the reinforcement which Monf. Caestraes had so repeatedly promised him. By the same letters we learn, that the French Cabinet had not, from the general opinion that prevailed, any intention of *gasconading* it this year up the English Channel, or of threatening Old England with an invasion.

"The person who fainted away just before Mr de la Motte was turned off at Tyburn yesterday, was not a Frenchman, but a native of this country, and a Colonel of the name of M——. This gentleman resided in France in the same situation as the unhappy criminal did in England. His business was to watch the motions of Doctor Franklin, and to communicate whatever he could send respecting the transactions he might have with the French Ministry, respecting them and America. In order to do this, he took up his habitation in the same village the Doctor lived in, and, by ingratiating himself pretty much into his notice and conversation, became enabled to write over to England many material facts respecting the Doctor and his connections, till being suspected a spy, the officers of the Police were sent to apprehend him; but he luckily got scent of their coming, and, under a disguise, was fortunate enough to make his escape, and get safe to England. The recollection of that, and the dreadful execution of a man whose fate he had so nearly met with, is thought to have caused his fainting away.

"The Opera-house in the Haymarket, so much crowded last season, is to be made to give way to one of an infinitely greater degree of taste and magnificence, which is to be built, with all possible expedition, by subscription.

"The whole amount of the money taken at the Opera-house this year, was twenty-two thousand pounds, out of which the proprietors are said to have cleared six thousand guineas.

"Monf. Piqui, the celebrated dancer of the Opera at Naples, and supposed to be the most accomplished of his profession in Europe, is engaged by the Managers of the Opera house to dance next winter at the King's Theatre in the Haymarket.

"The Vestris will return to Paris, for the ensuing winter, but are under articles to come back to London the following year.

" There has been a talk, for several days past, of a negociation for a peace, from which America is to be excluded; but it certainly has no manner of foundation, at least, in truth or reason. The reports are equally chimerical as to Lord Carlisle's departure for Spain, as the English Ambassador. The fact is, neither the E——r of G——, nor the E——ss of R——, are either of them inclined to interfere between the belligerent powers; and peace is as far distant at this present moment as ever.

" Authentic letters from America convince us more and more of the impossibility of Congress to render America independent. The most sanguine amongst them are ready to allow, that America, of itself, can never be able to cope with Great Britain, at least with any prospect of success; and it is now very evident, that whatever France may profess, she is only playing a game with the deluded people of America. In the whole of her conduct, the French have discovered neither zeal nor sincerity towards her *allies*, the members of Congress; and wherever she has pretended to assist them, either by land or sea, she has betrayed the most selfish views, and clearly convinced the world (America excepted) that it has been her own battle she has been fighting.

" Three fast sailing vessels are attending Admiral Darby, in order to bring home such intelligence as he may have occasion to send respecting the fleets of France and Spain; and a messenger is kept in waiting, night and day, to carry any dispatches that may arrive, to his Majesty at Windsor.

" People here, who have friends in France, and particularly at Paris, are exceedingly alarmed for their safety; the Police having directions from authority to watch the English subjects there with the utmost vigilance. It is said, that many persons who have resided there for years, have thought it prudent to quit the country, as it was impossible to tell who might be safe, or remain uninformed against."

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Mr Ludovick Grant, jun. is appointed Solicitor of the Duties upon Houses and Window Lights in Scotland, in place of David Steuart Moncrieffe, Esq; now one of the Barons of Exchequer.

Monday arrived here from London the Lord Advocate of Scotland.

The States of Holland are said to have 20 millions of ducats, in specie, under the vaults of the Stadt-house of Amsterdam. The time is probably arrived, for the distribution of a part of the treasure those misers have been so long amassing.

By a letter received from a gentleman, lately arrived at Cork from New-York, we hear, that since some of Washington's letters were intercepted, discovering the intention of his army in conjunction with the French troops on Rhode-Island to attack Gen. Clinton, a misunderstanding has taken place between Washington and the French General Rochambeau, which is expected will be of more good consequences to the king's cause than a considerable victory.

The isles of France and Bourbon are likely to prove two of the most valuable possessions belonging to the French monarchy. The nutmeg and clove trees, planted there by Mons. Poivre, not producing so good spice as was expected, more numerous and larger plantations were made, and they have succeeded so amazingly well, and the quality of the spice is so unexceptionable, that it is now a decided fact, that the Dutch monopoly is at an end, and that France will share with Holland the supply of the world with spice.

The Russian uniform is white turned up with green and orange, coloured cockades. The Danish is a deep blue turned up with buff, and white cockades. The Swedish is a light blue turned up with yellow; and the Dutch, deep blue turned up with red; both the last with black cockades.

On Monday, the Alfred armed ship arrived in Leith roads from a cruize.

This day, his Majesty's ship Proselyte sailed from Leith roads on a cruize.

The crew of the Suffolk man of war, now in Leith roads, being mostly recovered, it is expected she will sail first fair wind.

This day, the Court of Session removed an interdict of the Dean of Guild Court, obtained at the instance of Sir Laurence Dundas, Bart. against Mr John Young architect in Edinburgh, and found Mr Young entitled to his expences. The nature of the action was shortly this: Mr Young feued the area on the south of Sir Laurence's house, and was taken bound, by the city of Edinburgh, to erect a building upon it exactly similar to the house built by Andrew Crosbie, Esq; on the north side of Sir Laurence's property. Mr Young began his building, but was stopped by sentence of the Dean of Guild, on a complaint exhibited for Sir Laurence, that he had encroached upon his property. The decision obtained this day has found there was no encroachment, and consequently Mr Young may now proceed in his building.

Last Week the Court of Admiralty determined the question relative to the *Noordt Hollande*, a Dutch ship, which had been freighted before the present hostilities, by a merchant in Edinburgh to come to Leith and carry over provisions and stores to the West Indies. Advice of hostilities with the Dutch having arrived at Edinburgh a day or two before she reached the Frith of Forth, Capt Gray and his crew went out in a boat and took possession of her in the Frith. The present action was to determine whose property she was. There were four different claimants, but the Judge Admiral found her not a legal prize, and decreed that she should be restored to the owners, with all her stores, cargo, &c.

Mr Smith of Stockbridge, near this city, has this day cut down a fine field of wheat, and there is a happy prospect of a plentiful and early harvest.

Yesterday se'ennight, the barley harvest began at Kintore.

On Friday last, by the direction of General Skene, a party of the North Fencible, and one of the Sutherland Fencible regiments, made a trial of firing the guns of the battery, at a mark on a board fixed on the deck of a lighter that was moored in the Bay of Aberdeen at 600 yards distance.

This was performed in presence of the General, who was accompanied by his Grace the Duke of Gordon, the officers of the Fencible regiments, the Magistrates, and a great number of spectators, with surprising exactness. Of eight guns that were fired, four of the shot took place in the board, and one penetrated the lighter. This exercise, we hear, is to be continued. The other parts of the exercise of the troops, by the General's direction, are performed with field-pieces and small arms over the Bentyhills, and whatsoever ground falls in the way, in a manner perfectly different from any thing ever performed in that country.

On Sunday arrived at Dunbar, the North Star, Capt. Dawson, with thirteen fish, seven of which are full gauge; the Princess of Wales, Capt. Muirhead, with ten fish, nine of which are gauge. They parted with the Rodney with six fish, and the Endeavour with two fish in the ice, about the middle of May. The North Star and Princess of Wales, will boil from 150 to 170 tons of oil.

*Extract of a letter from Dundee, July 30.*

" Yesterday, arrived safe here, the ship Dundee, Captain Thomas Robson, from Greenland, with 285 butts blubber, being the produce of nine whales."

*Extract of a letter from St Lucia, to a gentleman in Cork, dated June 10. 1781.*

" We have been in this island most unaccountably tormented with the French since about the 8th ult. Indeed we, like every other person here, would have given up our property for one 50th part of its original cost. Only paint to yourself our situation, when the French landed under cover of 24 sail of the line, which anchored on Choque Bay. The troops, in small craft, landed to westward of Gross Islet, and marched most rapidly to the mountains adjacent to Morne Fortune, within little more than gun-shot of each other. In this situation, the troops on both sides remained for near 48 hours looking at each other, without attempting to effect any thing. At last the French thought proper to reimbark on Saturday night and Sunday morning, *more shamefully, if possible*, than ours did from the attack at St Vincent. You are to observe, we had not a single ship of the line for our defence. The *plunderers* at *Statia* had not made out *A Sales*; of course, we could give no assistance to poor *Hood*, who, we believe, got a most damnable flogging. Ever since the 8th ult. until about the first instant, the French kept a constant parade within about gun-shot of this island; of course our fears were not allayed, nor was the fatigue of *Brown Bess* in the least curtailed. You will, no doubt, long e're this, have heard of the merchants here forming a volunteer company, commanded by Major Ross, Lieut. Campbell, and Lieut. Faucett of the 35th regiment, from which you will readily believe we underwent the same fatigue of the most common men, save that of living like old Nabobs. Our uniform is the same with that of the Queen's Rangers. Suffice to say, that the retreat of the French was entirely owing to *Green Jackets*. *Touch me there*. However, after all, we can assure you, that the French never will attempt this island again. They call it Young Gibraltar, or the Morne of Defiance. Indeed, it is out of your power to judge, or even of ours to describe to you, the strength of Morne Fortune. Give 3000 men provisions and water, and they would stand out a siege against the best 12,000 that can be sent against it. Tobago was taken the 4th inst. The French were repulsed twice, but at last carried it."

*Extract of a letter from Corke, July 23.*

" Several letters have been received from St. Lucia, dated the 11th and 12th of June, by way of Lancaster, which mention, that the French had landed in Choque Bay on that island, but finding our troops too well posted, they reimbarked and sailed to Tobago, which surrendered the 4th of June. It is supposed the *gallant* Rodney was cruising off Barbadoes, in order to intercept Mons. de Grosse, on his return from Tobago to Martinique; and, should the fleets meet, we have every reason to hope for a glorious victory over our enemies.

" By a letter from an officer of the Thetis frigate, at St Lucia, we have advice of her being lost on some rocks there, but the crew were providentially saved."

*Extract of a letter from Kinsale, July 21.*

" Yesterday Captain Donovan, of the Waller revenue cutter, secured and lodged in Skibbereen jail, a quarter-master of the Tartar privateer, who was concealed in the harbour of Baltimore on board a pilot boat, for the purpose of cutting out a Dutch prize lying in said harbour, which privateer is now off the coast; the people of the pilot boat are also secured. The fellow taken belonging to the Tarter has been for some time reconnoitering the coast.

" A lady here has just received a letter from her brother, now in St Lucia, and formerly on board the Thetis, in which he informs of the island of Tobago surrendering to the French on the 4th of June; and that the Thetis man of war was lost going up the harbour of St Lucia, on the 11th of May, but only one man was lost; the island was very sickly, but in good spirits."

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*To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.*

SIR,

IF you can give this letter a place in your useful and entertaining paper, it will much oblige your constant reader and most humble servant,

MONITOR.

*To the Right Honourable Lord* KAIMES, *one of the Senators of the College of Justice.*

*My* LORD,

YOUR good sense and great merit encourage me to address you in this public manner. You are an ornament to the Court of which you have the honour to be a member, and to your country. Your labours have contributed much to refine the taste, and to improve the understanding, of your countrymen. Your *Elements of Criticism*, I hesitate not to affirm, have awakened the Scots to the love of science and polite literature. Indefatigable in toiling for the benefit of your fellow-men, you have of late applied yourself to the culture of the heart. The task is most worthy of your abilities, and pregnant with much real glory, but difficult to be accomplished. The heart may be said to be the citadel of corruption; there the sorceress sits, and laughs at the attempts of men to drive her from her stronghold.

In all generous exertions for the good of mankind, I observe there are always some who, either perversely or inconsiderately, obstruct their own manifest advantage. To the culture of the heart, one of the greatest hindrances arises from the thoughtlessness of parents. With concern and astonishment have I often beheld their blindness in their best and dearest interests. To you, as to an able physician, I point out this evil, that you may use your best endeavours to remove the film from their eyes; for, until this be done, your instructions for the culture of the heart can be of no great advantage to those of the greatest riches and influence in the kingdom. The youth of the highest rank, and greatest expectations, are mostly under the care of a set of men whose usefulness is much confined by the ungenerous and impolitic treatment which they too generally meet with. At first, a boy approaches his master with deep notions of obedience and respect: He looks to those around him, and naturally enough expects that they are impressed with similar sentiments to his. Were parents wise, they would endeavour to preserve these first impressions. In that case, authority would easily be transferred from the parent to the preceptor; and, from the mild exercise of authority, thus acquired, would arise mutual regard and affection. In the present mode, the boy is undeceived in the notions he had formed. He sees his master upon many occasions disregarded, and treated with every mark of dependence. He catches the spirit that prevails in those whom he naturally reveres, and imitates; and, from prompt and orderly submission, he falls to disputation, resistance, incivility. The preceptor's toil becomes exceedingly burdensome; and, instead of being relieved by that tenderness and delicacy with which the polite always manage the too quick feelings and sensibilities of the dependent, discouragement is added from the want of becoming civility. In this teasing situation, how is the heart to be cultivated? By what address are the affections to be won? Who is to aid you in your labours? By servility and meanness a fondness may be created for you, as for an obedient play-fellow, but the weight and dignity of an instructor are totally lost. Consider then, parents, what you do, and be not the most forward, thro' madness and cruel pride, to present a cup of poison to your own offspring. In the very threshold of learning and cultivation, many are disgusted by the peevish or severe discipline which is necessarily occasioned by the unwise conduct of many parents; and this, tho' not much considered, may be one of the causes why those in the highest stations are often the most woefully ignorant. The rod must be used to constrain them to do their duty, to which they might otherwise have been persuaded by mild and gentle entreaty. Hence, what should have appeared beautiful and desirable, becomes an object of disgust and aversion. Knowledge is naturally desirable; the heart pants after it with an unquenchable thirst. Virtue is naturally lovely, and draws the heart with strong allurement: But, by an absurd sacrifice to pride, the native beauty of Virtue is destroyed, and the strong desire of Knowledge is utterly extinguished.

Nothing is more true, than that civility begets civility in a sensible mind, and that mutual acts of kindness and tenderness form the bands of friendship. Is it not strange, then, that people never reflect, that disregard and neglect as naturally beget either hatred or contempt, or at least prevent the growth of fondness and esteem? Where these do not subsist, instruction must be a dull work, and the performance of duty a toil, and not a pleasure. Here then, my Lord, is a rugged field, which requires such talents as your Lordship's to break and to subdue it. After you have taken out of it the rank weeds of vanity, pride, selfishness, and narrow-mindedness, with gentle care, you shall raise up such beauteous plants as generosity, humanity, politeness, delicacy. In short, my Lord, by recommending a more liberal plan of educating in private families than the narrow one which is used at present, I am persuaded that you might do essential service to the learning, the humanity, the religion, and the civil interests of your countrymen. Your mind is not fettered by vulgar prejudice. You live in the light and liberty of genuine knowledge. From you, then, the patron of cultivation and refinement, every beneficial suggestion, it is hoped, will meet with attention. That you may have time and opportunity for promoting the good of your country, my fervent prayer for you shall be

*Serus in coelum redeas; diuque*
*Lætus intersis populo Quirini.*

I am, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant, &c.

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PASSED THE SOUND.

July 15. Unity, of and from Bo-ness, Angus, for Petersburgh, coals.
Peggy, of and from Dysart, Pearson, for Memel, in ballast.
Venus, of Greenock, Allan, from Dublin for Petersburgh.
16. Nelly and Jenny, of Airth, Smith, from Marstrand, for Riga.
17. Mercury, of Leith, Hodge, from Gottenburgh for Petersburgh.
Margaret, of ditto, Lockart, from ditto, for Riga, with herrings.
James and William, of Dundee, Shiels, from ditto, for Petersburgh, with ditto.
George and Betty, of and from Kincardine, Butler, for Stockholm, with coals ——Wind W. N. W.

ELSINORE, JULY 17. 1781. WALTER WOOD.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

ARRIVED AT STROMNESS,

July 17 Lucy of Greenock, M'Kellar, from Drunton, for Leith, with deals, &c.

SAILED,

July 15. Mary and Betty of Stromness, Smith, from the North Isles of Orkney and Wick, with malt, &c.
19. Providence of Kinghorn, Baxter, from Esdale, for Leith, with slates.

SAILED FROM LONGHOPE WALLS,

July 18. Two Brothers of Stromness, Cruickshank, from Walls, for Cromarty, with corn.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

July 28. Sir Hector, M'Kirdy, from Lairne, with limestones.
Fanny, M'Iver, from Liverpool, with bricks.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

July 30. Athole, Stewart, from Perth, } two cartels come to take away
Belmont, Stobie, from ditto, } the Spanish prisoners.
Lark, Ayrsome, from Stockton, with grain.
Elisabeth and Janet, Scott, from Dunbar, with malt.
Three Sisters, Cruikshanks, from Stromness, with kelp.
Katty, M'Laren, from Inverness, with goods.
Prosperous, Pod, from Blyth, with stones.
31. Kathrine's Increase, Puntling, from Ostend, } the cartel ships that
Thomas and Mary, Boch, from ditto, } carried off prisoners
Concord, Thomson, from Dundee, with grain.
Aug. 1. Hannah, Cowel, from Lynn, with barley.
Katty Ann, Sangster, from Ely, in ballast.
Cumberland, Wilson, from Alemouth, with oats.
Livingstone, Stevenson, from Oporto, with wine and cork.

SAILED,

Charming Katty, Smith, for Stornaway, with goods.
Fearnought, ——, for Berwick, with slates and goods.
Nelly, Tulloch, and Jean, Brown, for Glasgow, with goods.

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## ESCAPED FROM PRISON.

EDIN. JULY 31. 1781.

LAST Night, about ten o'clock, JAMES WEMYSS, Journeyman Watch-maker in Edinburgh, made his escape from the tolbooth of this city.

He is a young man, about twenty two years of age, five feet four inches high, or thereby, wears his own black hair, curly, hanging loose about his neck, black eyes, thin-faced, ferny-tickled, and of a swarthy complexion. When he made his escape, he wore a round hat bound with velvet, and the fore part of it slouched, brown coat, buff-coloured vest, black breeches, and white stockings. He is out kneed, one of his shoulders a little higher than the other, and stoops much when he walks.

Any person who will apprehend the said James Wemyss, and commit him to any sure goal, shall, upon his identity being proven, receive FIVE GUINEAS of reward, on notice being sent to

JOHN WELSH,
Keeper of the tolbooth of Edinburgh.

## MUSSELBURGH FAIR and RACES.

ON TUESDAY the 14th and WEDNESDAY the 15th days of August curt. MUSSELBURGH FAIR will be held, where all kinds of Linen and Woollen Cloth, and every other kind of Merchant Goods, will be sold. Buyers and sellers may expect to meet with proper encouragement. And on each of those days there will be a public market for Horses, Nolt, Cows, and Sheep, custom free. The linen and woollen cloth market will not open till eight o'clock in the morning.

On Wednesday the 15th there will be run for over the Links of Musselburgh, a Horse Race for a Guinea. The horses for this race to be entered at the Town-hall at eleven o'clock forenoon, and start precisely at twelve at noon.——And in the afternoon said day will be run for over the same course, a PURSE of THREE GUINEAS. The horses for this race to be entered at the Town-hall at four o'clock afternoon, and to start precisely at five; and no horse, &c. will be allowed to start that ever won a purse or plate of Twenty Guineas value. Three horses must start or no race.

## BANK STOCK TO BE SOLD.

SEVERAL SHARES of the Bank of Scotland Stock, to be sold by private bargain.

Apply to Harry Davidson writer in Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD,

## AN ENSIGNCY in the Additional Company

of the 69th Regiment of Foot.—Apply to the Publisher of this paper.

## LORD CRAWFORD's MUIRS of Kilbirny

and Glengarnock having been much resorted to of late by shooters and poachers, who have almost entirely extirpated the game, he is obliged to poison the ground, and gives this warning to all Gentlemen, and their shooters or jagers. Those muirs extend from the road to the Largs upon the west, and border with Renfrewshire upon the east; upon the north, they are bounded by Major Blair's and Brisban's muirs.

## EXCHEQUER CHAMBERS.

*Edin. July 28. 1781.*

WHEREAS Susan Simpson, spouse of Robert Ralston stocking-maker in Calton of Glasgow, and the said Robert Ralston for his interest, have applied to the Barons, praying their Lordships to confer on them a gift of Ultimus Hæres of the effects of ANNE BROWN indweller in Hamilton; the Barons ordered the said application to be put in the news-papers.

## EXCHEQUER CHAMBERS.

*Edin. July 25. 1781.*

WHEREAS Margaret Macnight, spouse to Alexander Gullen burgess of Wigtoun, and Elisabeth Macnight, spouse to William Maclellan indweller in Newtonstewart, and their said husbands, for their interests, have applied to the Barons, praying for a Gift of Bastardy of the effects of BARBARA MACNIGHT, natural daughter of Janet Beggs and ——— Macnight; the Barons ordered the said application to be put in the news-papers.

## EXCHEQUER CHAMBERS.

*Edin. July 25. 1781.*

WHEREAS Janet Drysdale indweller in Dalhousie, has applied to the Barons, praying a gift of Ultimus Hæres of the effects of JOHN SINCLAIR indweller at Lamphey; the Barons ordered the said application to be put in the news-papers.

## AS the whole Heritable Subjects that belonged

to the deceased ROBERT BARCLAY tailor in Edinburgh, are now sold, all persons having claims upon said Robert Barclay, or debts affecting his subjects,—and also claims upon the Company of Robert Barclay and Son tailors in Edinburgh,—are desired immediately to lodge states of their respective debts, and how secured, with Thomas Macdonald writer to the signet, or William Sprott solicitor at law, Edinburgh, so that measures may be taken for their payment.

## N O T I C E

To the Creditors of JOHN CRAIGIE of KILGRASTOWN.

*Edin. July 28, 1781.*

LORD KAIMES, Ordinary in the rankling of the Creditors of the said John Craigie, by interlocutor pronounced this day, ordained the Creditors or their doers to meet within the Inner Parliament House upon Monday the 6th August next at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and there to ascertain which of the persons proposed as factor has the majority of creditors and extent of debts, and to report their procedure to the Lord Ordinary; of which this intimation is given, in obedience to the foresaid interlocutor.

## LANDS and HOUSES at St ANDREWS.

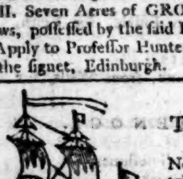
THE following SUBJECTS, the property of the late Principal Watson, are to be SOLD by Private Bargain:

I. That large elegant HOUSE in St Andrews, called *St Leonard's College*; with a Garden of two Scots acres, well stocked, and suitable offices.

II. The HALF of that large HOUSE in St Andrews, with the Brewery adjoining to it, and large Garden behind, as possessed by Mr West, David and George Berwicks.

III. Seven Acres of GROUND, or thereby, in the parish of St Andrews, possessed by the said David and George Berwicks.

Apply to Professor Hunter at St Andrews, or to James Ferrier writer to the signet, Edinburgh.



## For LONDON,

## THE DILIGENCE,

ANDREW CASSELS Master,

Now lying on the Birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will sail with the first convoy, which is soon expected.

This ship has excellent accommodation for passengers.

## At CARRON for LONDON,

To sail August 11. 1781.

THE Carron Shipping Company's vessels the STIRLING and FORTH, *John Dick* and *J. Henderson* Masters, mounting 14 and 12 twelve pounders, and men answerable. For freight or passage, apply to Mr G. Hamilton, Glasgow; or to the Carron Shipping Company at Carron Wharf.

N. B. The Carron vessels are fitted out in the most complete manner for defence, at a very considerable expence, and are well provided with small arms. Able-bodied Landmen, who are desirous to serve on board these ships for 3 years certain, will meet with the best encouragement, and be protected. All mariners, recruiting parties, soldiers upon furlow, and all other steerage passengers, who have been accustomed to the use of fire arms, and will engage to assist in defending themselves, shall be accommodated with their passage to or from London, upon satisfying the masters for their provisions, which in no instance shall exceed 10 s. 6 d. sterling.

The Carron vessels sail regularly as usual, without waiting for convoy

## At London for Borrowstounness, *with Convoy*,

## THE ENDEAVOUR,

THOMAS PADON Master,

Is now taking in goods at Hawley's Wharf, for Glasgow, Greenock, Paisley, &c. and all places adjacent, and will sail with the first convoy.

Letters on business, directed to the Master, at the Edinburgh Coffeehouse, No. 1. Swithing's Alley, will be properly attended to.

TO be SOLD by roup at KINLOCH, in the parish of Collessie and shire of Fife, upon Wednesday next the 8th of August, instead of Tuesday the 7th, as formerly advertised,

## The whole GROWING CROP on that Farm,

the Foggage of a Park, and some Hay.

UPON Tuesday the 7th day of August 1781, there is to be exposed by public voluntary roup and sale, at Hilton of Mailer, near Perth,

## The Whole CROP of VICTUAL upon the

Farms of Upper and Nether Hilton, consisting of a considerable quantity of Wheat, Oats, Barley, and Pease, together with the Bestial remaining unsold at the roup in May last, being mostly two year olds, with two very good milk-cows and five horses. For the encouragement of purchasers, the victual will be set up in great or small lots as they shall incline; and credit, upon good security, will be given till the 1st of May 1782.

The roup is to begin at ten o'clock forenoon precisely, and will continue till all is sold off.

## By Adjournment, *and Price reduced.*

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Friday the 10th day of August curt. at five o'clock afternoon,

A large and commodious HOUSE in Nicolson's Street, Edinburgh, which belonged to the late LADY DIANA MIDDLETON, consisting of rooms, kitchen, garret, and servants apartments; together with a Court of Offices behind the house, consisting of coach-house, stables, wash-house, and other conveniencies; and a large Area, very fit for a garden.—On the first floor of the house is an elegant apartment of 30 feet long by 21 in breadth, and 15 feet high.

The title-deeds are in the hands of William Tytler writer to the signet, who will inform as to particulars; and the house will be showed by John Smith, who resides in the neighbourhood.

ALSO, in the month of November next, will be exposed to sale by public roup, in whole or in lots, The Lands and Estate of FETTERCAIRN, which belonged to the said Lady Middleton, lying in the county of Kincardine; as the same, with the day and place of roup, and other particulars, shall be described in future advertisements.

Application may be made in the mean time to the said William Tytler at Edinburgh; Professor Thomas Gordon, King's College, Aberdeen; and William Thom advocate in Aberdeen, who can inform as to the rental, and shew the title-deeds; and the estate will be showed by the tenants, any time betwixt and the day of sale.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday next, the 8th August, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, lying in the Kirkgate of LEITH:

| | *Rent.* L. s. d. | *Upset price* L. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| LOT I. A Baker's Shop and Oven, and the Half of the First Storey of that New Tenement of Land lying in the Kirkgate of Leith, lately built by John Gow wright, with Two Cellars and Two Garrets, as presently possessed by Andrew Tweedie baker, with a room in the sunk storey of the said tenement, - - - | 9 15 0 | 90 0 0 |
| II. The Half of the Second Storey of the said tenement, consisting of two rooms, kitchen, cellar, and garret, as possessed by Mrs Bird, | 3 15 0 | 32 0 0 |
| III. The Third storey of the said tenement, consisting of four rooms, two kitchens, two garrets, and two cellars, - - - - | 8 0 0 | 65 0 0 |
| IV. The Fourth Storey of the said Tenement, consisting of four rooms, two kitchens, two garrets, and two cellars, - - | 7 0 0 | 48 0 0 |
| | 28 10 0 | 235 0 0 |

Lots III. and IV. are so constructed as to be possessed either by one or two families.

If these subjects are not sold in lots, they will be set up in whole, so low as 230 l. sterling, and sold by private bargain at that sum, if no offerers appear. These subjects are not liable in payment of impost or other public burdens.

The subjects will be shown by the tenants; and persons inclining to make a private bargain, may apply to Mr Archibald Millar coachmaker, Canongate, or Mr James Mitchell merchant in Leith.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, upon Friday the 10th day of August curt. within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

## All and haill the fifty-shilling Land of BURNETLAND,

as lately possessed by John Wood tenant therein, and now by his widow, lying within the parish and barony of Broughton, and sheriffdom of Peebles.

The articles of roup, rental of the lands, and progress of writs, to be seen in the hands of John Smith writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and the tenant will show the lands.—Any person inclining to purchase by private bargain betwixt and the day of sale, may apply to the said John Smith.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

## JUDICIAL SALE,

AND

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Parliament House, upon Thursday the 2d of August 1781, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time,

The BALANCE of 370 l. 1 s. 5 d. 10-12ths Sterling of an HERITABLE BOND for 412 l. Sterling, granted by John Spruel of Milton and Rebecca Hay, spouses, to the deceased James Hunter of Frankfield, and infeftment thereon, over the feu-duties of the lands of Inchnoch and Gain, at the upset price of 300 l. Sterling, with interest after Whitsunday 1780.

The articles and conditions of roup, with the heritable bond and infeftment, to be seen in the hands of Mr John Callander depute-clerk of Session, or Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh.

The CREDITORS of the said deceased James Hunter of Frankfield are requested to lodge in the hands of the said John Callender their grounds of debts and diligence against the said James Hunter, in order that they may be ranked on the price of the estate of Frankfield, already sold, and the above heritable debt, when sold.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday next the 8th day of August, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, in whole or in parcels,

## The Lands of OVERMAINS, WHITEHOUSE,

and DEDRIGGS, lying in the parish of Eccles, and sheriffdom of Berwick.

The free yearly rent of these lands is at present about 220 l. but which will soon rise very greatly, as an offer has been made of an advanced rent of 70 l. upon one farm, the lease of which expires in a few years.

There is a good mansion-house on the premisses, with a garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees, and a good deal of thriving planting, some of it fit for cutting.

Great part of the lands of Mains, which is presently out of lease, has been for twenty years in grass; and the whole estate is sufficiently inclosed and subdivided; is well supplied with water and marle, and at no great distance from lime; and is situated in a plentiful country, in the neighbourhood of good markets, being within four miles of Kelso and five of Dunse, and not a mile from the turnpike-road betwixt Greenlaw and Cornhill.

The progress of writs and conditions of sale, with the rental, measurement, and plan of the lands, are to be seen in the hands of Walter Scott writer to the signet; with whom, or William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, persons inclining to purchase may commune; and persons inclining to view the premisses, may apply to Patrick Jeffrey tenant in Lawknow, or William Smith writer in Kelso.

## A FARM TO LET.

TO be LET, and entered to at Martinmas 1781, for the term of twenty-one years, within the house of Mrs Driver vintner in Montrose, on Friday the 17th August, betwixt the hours of three and five o'clock afternoon,

The FARM of the LAW of CRAIGO, in the parish of Logiepert, and county of Forfar, consisting of 125 Scots acres, including what is possessed by subtenants, which pays at present betwixt 17 and 18 l. Sterling. The Lands are all inclosed and laid out in twelve parks, from six to ten acres each, and have a commodious house and offices lately built on them, with slate roofs, and in good repair, with a large garden properly laid out adjoining to them. The lands are all lately limed and improved, and are within three miles of the town of Montrose, where there is a good market for grain, and all the produce of a farm.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of Alexander Morison merchant in Montrose, who will show the lands, or conclude a private bargain at any time before the day of sale.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, at the inn or public-house of West Calder, on Monday next the 6th of August, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

## The Lands and Estate of MUIRHOUSE-

DYKES, NETHERLONGFORD, &c. in the parish of West Calder, and shire of Edinburgh, in the under-mentioned lots, viz.

Lot I. The Lands called WESTBURN, with an addition of arable land on the east side, and of moss on the south.

II. The Lands called BAD LEITH, with additions of arable land and of moss.

III. The Lands called DRAMABAN, with additions of arable land, moss and muir.

IV. The remaining Lands of MUIRHOUSEDYKES, with the Mansion-house and Garden, and Lands of NETHERLONGFORD, JARKBRAE, and EDIEBROWNHILL, with the interest in the extensive Common of Woodmuir, belonging to the whole lands and estate.

The lots are distinctly marched and measured; and the marches will be pointed out by the tenant of Muirhousedykes.

Coal and lime abound in the adjacent grounds; and improvements may be made at a moderate rate. The lands lie in the neighbourhood of the New Iron Works of Cleugh, &c. which promise soon a situation of considerable advantage.

The titles, rentals, plan and measures, and the articles of sale may be seen in the hands of Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who has power to deal by private bargain.

## SALE OF AN ESTATE IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday next the 8th August, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

## The Lands and Barony of LATHALLAN,

lying in the parish of Kilconquhar, and shire of Fife. The present rent is about 200 l. Sterling, and a lease of one of the farms expires soon, when a rise of rent may be depended upon. There is an exceeding good mansion-house upon the estate and office houses, a very good garden, and a good deal of young planting very thriving. There are also several seams of coal of considerable value in the lands, to which a level is wrought; and, as the estate is situated in a very populous country, and within less than three miles of the harbour of Ely, the coal may be wrought to great advantage. The estate stands valued in the county-books at 477 l. Scots, and so entitles the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament.

For further particulars, enquire at William Chalmers writer in Edinburgh; in whose hands the progress of writs and articles of roup are to be seen. And Peter Webster overseer of the coal at Lathallan will give what information may be required as to the coal, and show the marches of the estate.

*ADJOURNED*

## JUDICIAL SALE of LANDS in Berwickshire.

TO be SOLD, by Authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament-house, on Thursday the 9th day of August 1781, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATE of LEETSIDE and HILTOWN MYRESIDE, which belonged to the deceased Robert Wood of Leetside, in the following Lots:

L O T I.

The Lands and Estate of Whitsom, called LEETSIDE, lying in the united parishes of Whitsom and Hiltown, as presently possessed by Matthew Laidler and John Dickson, with the teinds, houses, yards, and pertinents.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The proven yearly rent is - - | | L. 348 8 9 |
| DEDUCTIONS. | | |
| Ministers stipend, | L. 8 13 10 | |
| Schoolmaster's salary, | 0 9 4 9-12ths | |
| Feu-duties, | 2 1 1 6-12ths | |
| | | 11 4 4 3-12ths |
| | | L. 337 4 4 9-12ths |

N. B. These lands were formerly advertised to be set up at 7099 l. 1 s. 5 d. 3-12ths sterling, being 21 years purchase of the free rent; but as Mr Home of Wedderburn has now obtained a decreet of declarator of the right of superiority of the eight husbandlands of Whitsom, part of this lot, and which formerly were understood to be held of the Crown, the whole of this lot will now be set up at 20 years purchase, being 6744 l. 7 s. 11 d.

The lands in this lot consist of 363 acres 3 roods 9 perches, English measure. The soil is remarkably fine. The whole estate is well inclosed with ditches and hedges, which are in the very best order and condition; the inclosures are large, well laid out, and amply supplied with water; the situation is good and convenient, being within six English miles of Dunse, seven of Berwick, and eight of Eyemouth, all great market towns. The straw belongs to the ground, and goes along with the property.—The house and stables are good, and covered with Easdale slates; the barns, shades, and other out-houses, are large and convenient; and the tenants are bound to keep all the houses and fences on the estate in good and sufficient condition, during their tacks, upon their own expences.

L O T II.

The Lands of HILTOWN MYRESIDE, with the teinds and pertinents occupied by Thomas Richardson.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The yearly rent is - - - | | L. 36 0 0 |
| Deductions, | | |
| Minister's stipend - - | L. 0 2 10 | |
| Schoolmaster's salary - - | 0 4 1 | |
| Blanch duties - - | 0 0 1½ | |
| | | 0 7 0½ |
| Total free rent - - | | L. 35 12 11½ |
| Upset-price, at 21 years purchase, is - - | | L. 748 12 1½ |

The lands hold blench of the Crown, and contain forty-one acres and two roods, English measure. They lie about a mile east from the lands in lot 1st. are divided into two inclosures, both well supplied with water, and every way fencible. The straw belongs to the ground; and the tenant is bound to uphold the houses and fences in good condition, upon his own expences.

The articles and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of George Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of Session; and copies thereof, with the progress of writs, and a plan of the estate, are lodged with Alexander Abercromby, clerk to the signet; and copies of the articles are also to be seen in the hands of James Lorain, sheriff-clerk of Berwick-shire.

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